

right, two men are enough; if we are ditched or fired upon, the men on the tender are simply out there to be killed; if we run into trouble, you rally and support us; that's all I want of you."

The officer was surprised, and said: "What do you know about it?"

"I've seen service with the old Ninth Corps, and I know just what I'm talking about, and I'm running this thing, and am responsible for the safety of your people."

He changed his manner at once, and ordered the Sergeant and one man to obey my orders. They had the Lee rifles of the navy. I explained to them how to shut off the steam and apply the air-brakes, and told them that if we were fired upon, that I would be the one most likely to catch it; but to never mind me, but slam on the air and open fire. They seemed very much impressed, and promised to do their best. We slipped out of the city without any noise. Afterwards, I learned that the strikers knew that the troops were going out, and had planned to put a dynamite charge on the rail on the corner at 23d street, and give us a hoist. They waited back from the track, as the police were patrolling the line, listening for my whistle, when the train rolled past, and they were unable to carry out their plot. Running with care, and taking a careful look at all bridges, we reached a long siding at San Bruno filled with freight-cars. As the train slowed down, a dozen men came out of the shadows.

"Here they are, boys!" I said, and jammed on the air. Before the train could stop, the Naval boys were out in the grass, and my Sergeant challenged sharply and was answered, "Deputy Sheriff, we're waiting these cuss," and the next came up and displayed his badge. We explained who we were, and rolled on. The County authorities had posted a guard to protect the cars, reasoning that it would be cheaper to protect them than to pay for them if they were burned up.

Arriving near San Jose, a light was swinging across the track, a signal for the train to stop. The train was quickly stopped.

"Who comes there?" was the challenge with a decidedly military accent.

"Train with troops," I answered.

"Stay where you are! Officer of the Guard; post 'em!"

The conductor had come over to the engine. "Fall down to the station," he said. "Halt," said the sentinel. "Oh, go on; never mind him," said the conductor, and he started to get down off the engine. I heard the "clack-clack" of the Springfield rifle, and I grabbed the "con," by the collar and yanked him back. "You—your fool," I said angrily. "Don't you know any better than to monkey with a sentry? That man down there with a gun outranks 'Uncle Collis' just now," then to the sentinel, "I am going to stay right here until your Officer of the Guard comes." The troops who stopped us were the local militia company. The next night the strikers burned one bridge and attempted to burn another, but were driven off by a resolute watchman who opened fire with a Winchester. From this time the trains ran regularly, but for a long time carried U. S. Marshals, and the engine crews went ahead. My theory against crowding the engine and tender with troops was proven to be the correct one. The day after our night trip, Engineer Sam Clark started from Sacramento with a train. A dozen or more soldiers were on the tender, and 200 in the train. Two miles from Sacramento, the engine, a big "compound five," was derailed. Engineer Clark and five soldiers of the 5th Art. lost their lives; a useless sacrifice, lost simply because the commanding officer didn't understand railroading, and the engineer knew nothing of soldiering. None of the soldiers in the cars were hurt. A monument was erected by the 5th Art. in memory of these men who perished, and part of the inscription read: "Murdered by Strikers."

Some of the A. R. U. men entered a protest against this inscription, and even threatened to blow up the monument. Col. Graham posted a sentry at the monument with orders to shoot any one who attempted to come near it. The monument still stands.

My "seal" fireman proved himself a worthy son of a veteran. He fired for me for three years; was promoted hostler; then to switch engine, and then to freight train on the main line, where he is now earning a good salary. Many threats were made against him by the strikers and their friends, until, entirely out of patience with them, I sent them word that, if they kept up their threats, I would certainly kill some of them; since then everything has been quiet.

British Reverses.

There has been more or less severe fighting of a desultory nature in South Africa lately, the advantage being in favor of the Boers, though not of lasting value. On July 11 the Boers, having failed in an attack on the British right rear, made a determined onslaught on the right flank and succeeded in taking Natal's 1st, 2nd and 3rd regiments, and a squadron of Scots Greys, two guns and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

Simultaneously, an attack was made on the British outposts near Durban, north of the town, in which the 7th Dragoons were engaged. The regiment was handled with considerable skill by Lieut.-Col. Low, and kept the Boers in check until they retired on their supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not the British mistaken some Boers in Khaki and brimble in the bushes for their own men. The Dragoons passed them unsuspecting, under the impression that they were Hussars. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened a heavy fire when the Dragoons were within 400 yards.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley, on June 20, when they surprised a picket of 25 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, 18 of whom were killed or wounded.

Boers Earned Well.

Belle—Is he a little tiresome? Flora—Is he? Why, they say he yawns incessantly when he's alone.

## THE CHINESE HORROR

### The Slaughter of the Ministers at

### Peking Accepted as a Fact—Desperate Fighting at Tien Tsin.

### President McKinley Rushes

### Back to Washington.

All hope has been abandoned of the escape of any of the Ministers and other foreigners at Peking. While there are no reliable details as to what happened, there are various ominous stories, all pointing to the same conclusion.

The Governments of Europe and the United States have finally accepted the main fact that on July 6 and 7, after constant fighting and siege for nearly a month, the inmates of the Legations, with the allied guards, were annihilated. The accounts come through Sheng, the Superintendent of Chinese telegraphs, who conveyed the information to the foreign Consuls at Shanghai. There are many stories as to the horrors of the final scenes, but how

the right and 9th U. S. and American, Japanese, British and French troops on the left, sallied from the foreign settlements and stormed the wall of the Chinese city of Tien Tsin. The Chinese were estimated at 20,000. They poured a terrific hail of artillery, machine gun and rifle fire on the attackers. The Chief Surgeon of the 5th Inf. said a conservative estimate was that 25 percent of the Americans were hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum was mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Maj. General and Capt. Buckmaster, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded. Our marines' losses include Capt. Davis, killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was better than Santiago.

The Russians are reported to have lost 100; Americans, over 30; British, over 40; Japanese, about 60; French, 25. At 7 o'clock in the evening the allies were obliged to retire. Our marines are under Col. Meade.

Around the city sweeps the Pei-Ho, very sinuous, from Taku toward Peking. Below the walled city, a full hour's ride by chair, lie the foreign settlements, or concessions, or compounds. At this latter point, well away from the walls of the main city, the foreign citizens, with the allied troops, have until now been located. The news of the fight at the walls means, therefore, that the allied forces advanced from their position well down the Pei-Ho and attacked the city itself.

A statement prepared by Adj. Gen. Corbin shows that there is now a grand total of 10,000 officers and men now in China, en route to China, en route to Nagasaki, or under orders for Nagasaki.

More United States troops will be sent to China than those already ordered; but the disposition is to send them from Cuba and the United States, instead of from the Philippines, as Gen. Miles urges, for Gen. MacArthur says he cannot spare any more, now that the 14th U. S. and 5th Art. have been ordered to Taku. It is stated that Germany intends to send to China 10,000 to 15,000 men, well equipped with guns. Six thousand Russians are at Port Arthur, and Japan is getting her 25,000 to China as fast as possible.

CHINESE EXCISES.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, delivered to Secretary Hay on the 10th a copy of a cablegram from the Imperial Government, believed to have originated with the Chinese War Office, disclaiming the Government's responsibility for the Boxer troubles and as-

serting that the engagements at Tien Tsin were the direct result of the bombardment of the Taku forts by the foreigners. This decree is dated the third day of the 6th moon, and was transmitted on July 1 through various official Chinese hands from the Privy Council.

As to the rise of Boxerism this decree says in part:

"The circumstances which led to the commencement of fighting between the Chinese and foreigners were of such a complex, confusing, and unfortunate character as to be entirely unexpected."

"In the first place, there arose in the Provinces of Chihli and Shantung a kind of rebellion, subjects who had been in the habit of practicing boxing and fencing in their respective villages, and at the same time clothing their deeds with religious and strange rites. The local authorities failed to take due notice of them at the time. Accordingly the infection spread with astonishing rapidity."

"Everyone looked upon the movement as supernatural and strange, and many joined it. There were lawless and treacherous persons who sounded the cry of 'Down with Christianity.' About the middle of the 6th moon these persons began to create disturbances without warning. Churches were burnt and converts were killed. The whole city was in a ferment. A situation was created which could not be brought under control."

"At first, the foreign powers requested that foreign troops be allowed to enter the capital for the protection of the legations. The Imperial Government, having in view the comparative urgency of the extraordinary mark of ceremony beyond the requirements of international intercourse, over 500 foreign troops were sent to Peking."

"This shows clearly how much care China exercised in maintaining friendly relations with other countries."

"It is claimed that the foreign troops were irritating to the Chinese toward the people, and that the Chinese soldiers and the people were provoked to resent-

ment and voiced their indignation with one accord. Lawless persons then took advantage of the situation to do mischief and became bolder than ever in burning and killing Christian converts."

"The foreign powers thereupon attempted to reinforce the foreign troops in Peking, but the reinforcements encountered resistance and defeat at the hands of the natives in the wayward manner, and have not been able to proceed."

LATER.

The Allies Capture Tien Tsin.

As we go to press the Navy Department has received the following supplementary dispatch from Admiral Remy:

CHIEFOF, July 17, 1900.

Bureau of Navigation, Washington.

Today hope to get wounded from Tien Tsin either in hospitals at Taku or aboard Solace. Communication very uncertain. Following casualties apparently confirmed: Marines—Capt. Davis killed, Capt. Lemly, Lieut. Butler and Leonard wounded. Army—Col. Liscum killed, Maj. Regan and Lieut. Capt. Noyes, Street and Bookland, Lieut. Naylor, Lawton, Hammond and Waldron wounded; total killed and wounded reported, 75. Russians and Japanese lost heavily; can't lose reported 215, about 40 toward, but numbers believed exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic numbers and names, which will be promptly relayed to the War Department in hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff, at Tien Tsin.

REMY.

PERSONAL.

Capt. G. W. C. Round, formerly of the Signal Corps, had a very interesting time at Raleigh, N. C., where he went to view the eclipse of the sun. He also saw and heard the eclipse of the moon.

He was signalled from the dome of the State House on the 26th of April, 1855, the welcome message, "Peace." He was at that time with the army, and an escort back with him to Raleigh this time the old signal flag used on that occasion, and also his telescope. He was given a warm reception by the ex-rebels and made a speech at the Opera House, and the next day repeated his message of "Peace" that he had signalled out from the dome 35 years before. Capt. Round now lives at Manassas, Va.

Archbishop Ireland's visit to Paris has been one of the most interesting of the year. He was accompanied by the French Roman Catholics between the Ultramarines, who are more papal than the Pope, and those who would have more independence and autonomy in the French Church, is raising violently, and the Archbishop's visit drew on him the fire of the Ultramarines. He was accused of wanting to become an American, and desiring to join the American Catholic Church, and the most was made of the Pope's letter to him on "Americanism." As nothing exceeds in the Ultramarines, the Archbishop, as a radical, was managed to make a great many disagreeable incidents.

Dr. Jos. T. Wilson, of Coleraine, O., had just graduated from a Cincinnati medical college when the Spanish war broke out, and he promptly enlisted, though he belonged to a Quaker family. He was transferred to the Hospital Corps and went with Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico. He had been a Quaker, but he was a pretty daughter of Senator Inrante, a wealthy banker of San Juan, and managed to woo and win her, though neither understood the other's language. It was agreed that she should marry him as soon as he was established himself in practice, which he has done, and none on to claim his bride.

Senator Ellings will have a dangerous contest, it is said, in the person of Hon. H. C. West, an aggressive Representative from the Fourth District of West Virginia. Mr. Ellings, who served as a private in the Union army, has been a strong man in West Virginia politics for many years, and is very popular throughout the State.

The Secretary of War is seriously considering the detail of Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant to duty in China as an assistant to Gen. Chaffee, now on his way to Taku because of the recent rebellion in the Flower Kingdom. Gen. Grant is now on duty in the Philippines. It is argued that he would be a valuable man in China because of the recent rebellion and respect in which the Chinese hold his father's memory.

Col. Cadde, Commander of the Ohio Loyal Legion, has informed the Mayor of Cincinnati that one of the members of his Commandery, residing in the city, has a fine bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, to be placed at the east end of the Fountain Esplanade, and requesting an appropriation of \$100 for the purpose. The Mayor has responded, enclosing his personal check for \$100, and regretting that there is no fund from which the money can be lawfully appropriated.

The claim is made for Mount, of Indiana, that he was the first man of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochee River.

Pennsylvania's Response.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am reading "Everyday Life of Lincoln," and like everything written about that great man. It is extremely interesting. Now, I have incidentally put on record.

Before the status of the slaves was determined upon, our armies were making but little headway, the country becoming more and more desolate. The blood-bathings were everywhere expressed, and no one felt them more than the President. Mr. Lincoln called in counsel the Governor of the State. Assembled at the White House, the subject of Emancipation was being informally discussed. For the moment, not sharing in the discussion, but deeply absorbed in his own meditations, with his hands locked behind him, Mr. Lincoln walked back and forth in the hall. He suddenly turned to Gov. Curtin and said: "Governor Curtin, what will Pennsylvania do if I issue this proclamation?"

"What will Pennsylvania do? Why, Mr. President," said Gov. Curtin, "she will give you a hundred thousand men."

Upon which Mr. Lincoln embraced him and said: "God bless you, Gov. Curtin; the country is saved."

And we all know now that this was the beginning of the end of the struggle. If you ask my authority for the above statement, I cannot furnish it in black and white, but it was published in the newspapers of that day. And if you ask further as to my memory, I have this to say:

In the fall of 1863 I was sent to my home on sick furlough. Before the expiration of it I received an order from the War Department to engage in recruiting for the service. During this several public meetings, in the different sections of the country, were called, and this incident was used, and with apparently good effect, by the President was not thought of sufficient importance to record by the historian, yet to me it always seemed worth a place in the history of the war.

W. L. WHEELER, 6th Mich. Cav., Flintville, Mich.

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"Thus, standing together, as the sun rose, the little remaining band, all Europeans, met death stubbornly. There was a desperate hand-to-hand encounter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as one man fell others advanced, and finally, overcome by overwhelming odds, every one of the Europeans remaining was put to the sword in the most atrocious manner."

There is a general feeling of regret in Administration circles that international jealousies have so long delayed the dispatch of ample forces to meet the critical situation in China.

President McKinley and Secretary Cortelyou have again arrived in Washington, a return being considered best on account of the gravity of the situation.

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## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### Woman's Relief Corps Preparing

### for Chicago Meeting.

National President Harriet J. Bodge has issued General Orders No. 9 from Headquarters at Hartford, Conn., making announcement regarding the coming National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps at Chicago the last week in August.

The first sessions of the Convention will be held on Tuesday, August 29, at 9:30 a. m. The hall where sessions will be held has not been selected.

Those members of the Order desiring accommodations should address the Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Jamison Miller,